

DOUBLE PAY FOR MORTON'S ENVOYS.

Employees of the State Sent to Hunt Delegates for the Governor.

Most of Them Draw Two Salaries, but the Senate's Colored Janitor Does Not.

Comptroller Roberts Refused to Pay Him for His Two Months' Absence in the South.

AN INVESTIGATION IS EXPECTED.

The Governor Feared Mr. Hackett's Plan Would Cause Criticism, and Stipulated That He Should Pay the Bills of the Missionaries.

Albany, April 8.—Calish Sims, the colored janitor of the Senate, is in trouble. He wants the salary attached to his position for the time that he was absent in the South trying to capture delegates to the Republican National Convention for Morton. Mr. Sims was absent from his post of duty from January 10 to March 24. On his departure he designated Perry Baker to fill his place. Sims returned several weeks ago and went to State Comptroller Roberts for his money. The Comptroller refused to pay Sims, saying it was well known that Sims had been absent, and for that reason it would be an imposition upon the State to pay out money for services not rendered. Sims went sulkily back to the Capitol and secured Baker, and the two returned to Comptroller Roberts's office. Mr. Roberts said:

"Mr. Baker, I can't pay you. You are not on the vouchers as an employee of the Senate. It would be illegal for me to give you money."

Sims was in a great state of mind as a result. He saw his political friends and protested against the "high-handed" course of the Comptroller. The colored persuader explained that he had been sent South to capture Morton delegates by State Chairman Hackett. Mr. Sims thought it unjust that he should not be paid as janitor of the Senate while absent. He said he was money out of pocket as the result of his trip, owing to the great expense incidental to his search for Morton delegates. He said he was bound to pay Perry Baker for the time that person acted as janitor of the Senate.

Incidentally it may be said that Sims receives \$5 a day as janitor of the Senate. He engages Baker at a salary of \$80 a month, leaving Mr. Sims a comfortable surplus.

PAGE OFFERS A RESOLUTION.

Sims's complaint found a response in the tender bosom of Senator Page, who to-day introduced in the Senate a resolution requiring the payment to Sims of his salary as janitor of the Senate between January 10 and March 24—the time Sims was doing missionary work. Senator Page wanted this resolution adopted immediately. Senator Zeev, who recently to Sims is a matter of long standing, objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Finance Committee, where it will probably be buried, if Governor Morton's friends have their way.

The Governor's friends have been fearing such a scandal ever since Hackett, some months ago, engaged half a dozen employees of the State to go delegate-hunting. It will be recalled that the anti-Platt Republicans objected to the use of State employees in this way. Mr. Hackett's reply was that every State employee had obtained leave of absence, and during his missionary work would not be an expense to the State. In the case of Sims, John S. Kenyon, clerk of the Senate, said the former had obtained leave of absence, and would not be paid by the State while away on a political errand. Governor Morton is understood to have favored this plan. He told Mr. Hackett that he did not wish any just cause for criticism offered and stipulated that the expenses of the New York delegate hunters should be borne by himself. It is also understood that Governor Morton was extremely liberal in his allowances to all who went into other States for the purpose of securing Morton delegates.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS.

It is clear what this Sims' development means. Comptroller Roberts vindicates his right to the title of watchdog of the Treasury, although there are Platt machine men who think the Comptroller's action is antagonistic to Morton, because he (Roberts) was not sent as a delegate at large to St. Louis. It is obvious that the original statement to the effect that State employees were given leaves of absence without pay was not strictly true. The gossip here is that other State employees who went on similar trips not only received a liberal allowance from the Governor, but have since their return been paid the salary that accrued during their absence.

The Platt men are disposed to justify the payment of the Morton missionaries as State officers while away. They strongly intimate that the Governor has not been particularly liberal in his contributions to the Hackett bureau.

The Democrats talk of introducing a resolution asking for an investigation in all cases where State employees have been absent on political missions, and received their salaries for the time they were absent, after their return.

M'KINLEY NOT INDORSED.

A Massachusetts Convention Refuses to Make Him Second Choice.

Springfield, Mass., April 8.—The second Massachusetts Congressional Convention opened in this city this afternoon. There were 132 delegates present. Elisha Morgan, of this city, was chosen delegate, with W. W. Wright, of Orange.

The delegates are for Reed, and it was thought needless to instruct them whom to vote for at St. Louis.

Resolutions were laid on the table expressing the sentiment of the meeting as being for Reed, with McKinley as second choice. Congressmen present, Elisha Morgan, of this city, was chosen delegate, with W. W. Wright, of Orange.

McDonough to Be Labor Commissioner.

Albany, N. Y., April 8.—The Senate Committee on Finance has agreed to report favorably the nomination of John T. McDonough, of Albany, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics in place of Thomas J. Dwiling.

THE PROPECY IN TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Republicans, Democrats and a Stecklerite on the Effect of the Raines Law in Politics.

A REPUBLICAN POLICE COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Granted that the Raines law may have added something to the success of the Democrats in Tuesday's charter elections, I do not think the Republican party need be alarmed. It seems to me a good bill, though experience will probably suggest important amendments to it. A year ago we thought the Bi-Partisan Police Board bill good. Its workings, however, has exposed weak points, and my colleagues have agreed to ask the Legislature to amend it according to some data which I gathered.

I expect the Raines law will take away a certain number of votes from the Republican party. On the other hand, it will make other Republican votes. I do not think the party expects any such extraordinary majority in the State this year as when it elected Governor Morton. Neither do I think the Democrats will have any such margin as when they elected Cleveland by over 200,000 majority—that is, should the Liquor Tax bill be as bad in its workings as Democrats have prophesied. If the bill is finally declared beneficial, I expect to see the Republicans carry the State by a fairly good majority. That is strictly the political view.

Looking at the matter as a police official of this city, I regard this excise question as a very serious one. It will close up at least 3,000 saloons absolutely, and thus, as soon as its full effect is felt it will become very unpopular with a minority of saloon men. There will be attempts to sell without a license, in all probability. This will bring such sellers in opposition to the men who will pay \$800 a year license and file a bond for \$1,000 more. These latter will, for their own protection, be compelled to aid the police in carrying out the law. Moreover, I believe that the better class of saloon keepers are law-abiding citizens.

To secure revenue, to safeguard health, to prevent crime, the Raines law ought to be impartially enforced, regardless of all political effect.

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

A STECKLERITE EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of the Journal:

From my experience as an Excise Commissioner, I am more than convinced that any organization which has created the issue, such, for instance, as the Independent county organization against coercive and usurpation measures that have been fathered by the dominant party in the State, will be effectually wiped out of existence at the coming election in the city and county of New York.

Four thousand licensed places will have to close if the Raines bill should be declared constitutional by the courts. Twenty-five thousand persons will be made homeless and penniless, and over \$15,000,000 will be the losses to the mercantile community in our great metropolis. All of these people are anxiously awaiting the coming of November where, through peaceful means, the ballot-box will drive to political oblivion the author of this bill and his adherents.

JULIUS HARBURGER.

A REPUBLICAN PARTY MANAGER.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The Republican party has the courage of its convictions, and temporary defeat at charter or other elections will not faze it. It fought against slavery; the Democrats favored it. It has contended for protection; Democracy has opposed it. It has favored honest money, while Democracy has stood for paper money and an arbitrary ratio between gold and silver. It has conceded to the general community an actual control over the leadership of the party, and in the interim some apparent injury to its prestige has occurred.

At the beginning of this legislative session Republicans found a law upon the Statute Books which had been passed by Democrats for the coercion of their enemies and to favor their friends. I refer to the Excise law. The Republican party has removed that. By the Raines law it has eliminated the excise commissions which made Democratic majorities possible. It has provided that the Sunday law shall be real and not perfunctory. It has placed the same restrictions upon the rich man that it has upon the poor man. It permits the liquor business to be carried on as is any other business, without vesting discretion in anybody except adjoining property owners. It has created a uniform tax which cannot be evaded by trickery. In short, it has substituted an honest law for a dishonest law, a real enactment in place of a sham. The Raines law was passed in the interests of the people, and the people will sustain the Raines law.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

THE COMPTROLLER, A MEMBER OF TAMMANY HALL.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The results of the town elections in various parts of the State yesterday was only the beginning of the storm, the distant rumblings, as it were, of what is to come. If the Raines bill continues to be enforced by the time November arrives the Democrats will, in my judgment, sweep the State.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.

THE LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The result of the charter elections held on last Tuesday in different parts of the State are significant of what the result will be at the general election next Fall. To my mind at that time the Republican party will be repudiated, not only for the passage of the Iniquitous Raines bill, but likewise for many other laws that have been placed upon the Statute Books during the past Winter that are bad in every respect and deserving of condemnation.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

WILLING TO PAY FOR IT, POLICE BILL HALFWAY.

Chairman of Virginia Republican State Committee Accused of Using Queer Methods.

Richmond, Va., April 8.—At no period of General Mahan's checkered career as chairman of the Virginia Republican State Committee did he ever have such a bitter war thrust upon him as his successor, Colonel Lamb. The McKinley leaders here have declared hostilities against the State chairman, and from now until April 23, when his successor is to be chosen, Colonel Lamb will have to fight his antagonists at every step. The contest is now attracting more attention than did that for delegates to the National Convention.

General Edgar Allen, who is at the head of the McKinley contingent, has obtained a number of letters which Lamb has addressed to a party of friends under the cover of "confidential." These Allen is making good use of, and with their aid hopes to prevent the possibility of Lamb's re-election. Speaking of the last of these letters which has fallen into his hands, General Allen says:

"I have discovered an effort on the part of Colonel Lamb to get delegates to induce him for re-election and to secure unpledged delegates to St. Louis by the most questionable method ever resorted to in this or any other State in the Union by a Republican leader. I am prepared to show that he wrote confidentially to find out how much it would take to get a county delegation to carry out the above programme."

That he pledged confidence to his correspondent and enjoined a like confidence upon him. If this is denied by Colonel Lamb I will publish his letter in full as soon as I see his denial. Among the Republican leaders who are co-operating with Allen in this fight are ex-Congressmen Edward Wardell and Bowen, Houser and General Seth Bolling, who were close friends of Mahan. A conference of several of these leaders was held here last night, at which the chairmanship fight was freely discussed.

Two Counties Instruct for Quay. Allentown, Pa., April 8.—The Republican conference of the Ninth Congressional District (Berks and Lehigh counties) to-day elected two delegates to the St. Louis Convention and instructed them to support Senator Quay for the Presidential nomination.

THE RIGHT SEEDS ARE

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McDonough to Be Labor Commissioner.

Albany, N. Y., April 8.—The Senate Committee on Finance has agreed to report favorably the nomination of John T. McDonough, of Albany, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics in place of Thomas J. Dwiling.

PLATT'S OWN CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU

It Arranges Everything Satisfactorily to Run the Excise Department.

Lyman Is Given Free Rein and Wholesale Non-Competitive Appointments Are in Order.

Messrs. Cobb and Lord Glide Over Passages of the Law That Might Hurt the Machine.

MORTON APPROVES OF THEIR WORK.

Mr. Burt's Protest That a Crucial Test of the Competitive System Should Have Been Made Is Ignored.

Albany, April 8.—The New York State Civil Service Commission put its official seal to-day upon the Platt programme, which involves making the Excise Department a feature of the Platt machine in this State. The Commission shortly before 6 o'clock this evening gave out the result of twelve hours' deliberation.

The matter would have been settled sooner had not Commissioner Silas W. Burt protested against the effort to hand over to the Republican machine the State Excise Department. Mr. Burt, a Democrat, voted against the ideas advanced by Commissioners Willard A. Cobb and George P. Lord, reputed Platt men. Mr. Burt, however, was in the minority and had to succumb to the Platt majority on the Board.

CIVIL SERVICE FINDINGS.

The resolution adopted to-day is to the following effect: "Resolved, That the positions in the department of State Commissioner of Excise be and hereby are classified as follows:

"In Schedule A the Deputy and Special Deputy Commissioners, secretary to the Commissioner, cashiers and assistant cashiers, one confidential clerk to the Commissioner and to each Special Deputy Commissioner, and attorneys. In Schedule B the auditors and special agents. In Schedule C all positions not specifically designated in Schedules A or C."

The Governor promptly approved this resolution. An explanation of the schedule will prove interesting. In schedule A the appointments may be made without an examination, but if the appointing officer requests, examinations may be held. Commissioner Lyman has already appointed most of the officers in this class. Schedule B provides that appointments shall be made as a result of open competitive examinations.

Under the resolution adopted by the Civil Service Board, the positions in schedule B in Commissioner Lyman's gift are a few clerks, stenographers and messengers, positions not generally sought. The chief interest naturally has centered upon the disposition to be made of the sixty confidential agents which Mr. Lyman has to appoint.

AN ACT OF REPUTATION.

The reformers and Democrats have been urging that, in the interest of a fair administration of the Raines law, there should be an open competitive examination. Commissioner Burt asked for this, but the two Platt Commissioners—Messrs. Cobb and Lord—wished to give Commissioner Lyman as much latitude as possible, and for that reason the confidential agents and auditors of the State Excise Department were put in schedule C. This schedule is covered by rule No. 20 of the Civil Service regulation.

Positions in schedule C may be filled by the appointing officer in his discretion, in respect to the manner of examination. He may ask for an open competitive examination, and select from the three persons graded highest as the result of the examination; or he may name to the commission three persons for competitive examination and appoint the one graded highest at this examination. He may appoint or employ any person named by him who, upon a non-competitive examination, shall be duly certified by the Commission as qualified to discharge the duties of the position.

It is not expected that Commissioner Lyman will avail himself of the first discretion.

Albany, April 8.—The Austin bill increasing the New York police force by 800 members has passed the Assembly. Speaking of the bill yesterday, Chief Conlin said: "I am glad to see the bill is progressing, and I hope that it will become a law. We are badly in need of additional men, and cannot get them too soon. The district across the Harlem River and the new annexed territory are not now properly policed."

"The upper section of the city needs many more policemen to properly protect life and property. The number of men asked for is not too many. We could easily dispose of half as many more, but with 800 more patrolmen on our list we can complete the force in each precinct and have a lot of men to spare for the upper West Side and the precincts above the Harlem."

Colonel Grant and Major Andrews both said that the efficiency of the force would be greatly increased by the addition of 800 more men.

PRINCIPLE BEFORE NOMINEE.

Cannon Is Satisfied with the Action of the Utah Convention.

Washington, April 8.—Senator Cannon, of Utah, said this morning he was well pleased with the action of the convention of his State. The platform adopted there he considers as a thorough vindication of the course he and other Senators from the preceding States pursued with reference to the tariff.

The delegation is entirely free as to the choice of candidates, and in common with those of the other Western States, will, Mr. Cannon says, endeavor to secure the endorsement of a principle at St. Louis rather than the nomination of any particular individual.

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tion. In the case of a great rush for office on the part of the holders from all over the State, he will probably name the applicants to the Civil Service Commission in a competitive examination, and appoint the ones graded highest. When he has an applicant whom he wishes to appoint, he can hand this applicant's name to the Civil Service Commission, and if the applicant successfully answers the questions, he will be appointed.

TO SUE THE MACHINE.

In other words Schedule C leaves it entirely to the Commissioner of Excise to make any arrangement he may see fit. This ruling of the Civil Service Commission will undoubtedly be pleasing to the Republican State machine. It prevents the possibility of appointing Democrats or any anti-Platt Republicans as auditors or confidential agents. It keeps this important bureau of the department entirely within politics, and makes the Commissioner of Excise the complete master of the crime-detecting feature of his department.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Civil Service Commission issued a statement explaining in part the force of its ruling. The portion of the statement relative to the confidential agents and auditors is as follows:

"The initial qualifications for examination for appointment as special agents are that the applicant shall be not under thirty or over sixty years old; that he shall show by the certificate of a physician in good legal standing and reputable that said applicant is free from any physical defect, which would disqualify him for and prevent him from the proper and efficient discharge of his duties as such special agent;

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that such applicant has not been engaged in the sale of liquor, directly or indirectly within one year preceding the date of his application; that such applicant has never been convicted of a felony.

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